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Ainsworth Nurseries

Boyd Nursery Co.

AINSWORTH, NEBRASKA

Superior Stock, Hardy
Grown for Western Conditions



Suggestions to Customers

The buyer of nursery stock, whether for a future commercial orchard, farm orchard, or for the city home lot, needs a few items of information before placing his order.

There is as much difference in the character of nursery stock as there is in soils and climates. The best authorities of the state horticultural departments practically agree that the reliable home-grown nursery stock gives generally best results.

There's a perfectly good, logical reason for this statement. The home-grown nursery stock is, to begin with, native to the soil in which it is to be planted. It is acclimated to the kind of weather changes that prevail in the home of its future usefulness, and, as a result, it makes a better growth from the very start. Take the stock we grow ourselves. It is hardy; it is grown in the open—the care and cultivation it receives stimulates its vitality. It goes into the winter season after the summer and early fall growing period with its wood well ripened, showing a strong, vigorous growth, and with a full measure of growing vitality to insure steady growth and ample bearing. It is this native Western Nebraska-grown stock that the nursery stock buyer should have to give best results; and it is this kind of stock we are offering him in this catalog, knowing that it has been grown right and is priced right in the quantities desired by the grower.

Small Fruits

Small bush fruits are very profitable in a commercial way, and should likewise have a place in the home garden, since there is nothing more appreciated as a supplement to the table fare than berries. Our stock for 1914 covers the leading and tested commercial varieties. The planter of bush fruits has neither time nor inclination for experiments. What he seeks is results and profitable results is what he will realize from our small fruit nursery stock.

Ornamentals and Flowers

Beautifying the home premises, whether the grounds be large or small, shows a proper pride in home surroundings, and there is no one thing that adds more to the appearance and financial value than the planting of ornamentals, shrubs and flowers.

Our catalog will give you a definite idea of the kind of ornamentals and plants you can use to best advantage. Our own experience along this line is at your service, and we will gladly furnish any information that will help you plan your orchard plot or front yard to secure the best and most practical results.

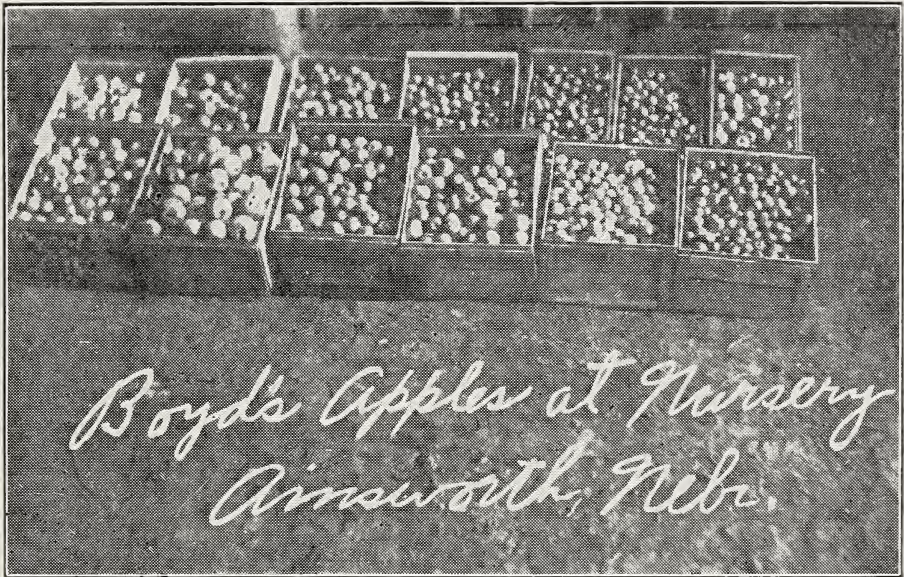
BOYD NURSERY COMPANY
Ainsworth - - Nebraska

Introductory

The first necessity in the nursery business is to be honest and reliable and to endeavor to inform people how success can be had in the growing and bearing of the various kinds of nursery stock.

We grow our trees stocky—trees with good size trunk. We prune all trees, both tops and roots, so trees are in good physical condition and ready to be planted when received.

We run our tree digger (the largest made) with a traction engine and cut roots two feet down. Plenty of roots give evidence the tree will grow. We express most trees so as to reach destination without delay and prepay charges on orders over \$5.00.



BOYD'S ORCHARD BEEN BEARING FOR 25 YEARS

NO SUCCESS WITHOUT GOOD TREES. The success or failure of an orchard depends, to a great degree, upon the trees used. If planted with poorly grown, poorly rooted trees, the orchard is doomed to failure, no matter how much care is given it or how good land is used. Too many people, to save a few cents on a tree, buy stock that is fit for the brush pile only. Trees should be bought because they are good ones, because they are grown by careful men and grown right—not because of price.

VARIETIES. In planting a commercial orchard, be careful in selecting varieties; much thought should be given to this subject. Every commercial orchard is planted with one object—to make money, and unless the right kinds are grown, disappointment is sure.

THE HOME ORCHARD. In planting an orchard for the home, more varieties should be used. They should be selected with a view to having ripe fruit from the time the earliest apples ripen until the latest keepers are beginning to decay early the next summer. At the beginning of our apple descriptions we carry the varieties arranged as they ripen, the earliest sort at the top of the list, the latest keeper at the bottom. With this list, it is easy to select varieties that will give fruit every day from the time Yellow Transparent (the earliest ripening apple) is ready for use, until the latest keepers are gone in the spring.

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As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather and keep the weeds from growing.

We feel confident that, all things considered, we can supply your wants better than anyone else, because of our knowledge of local problems you have to meet, and we trust you will consult us before placing your order elsewhere.

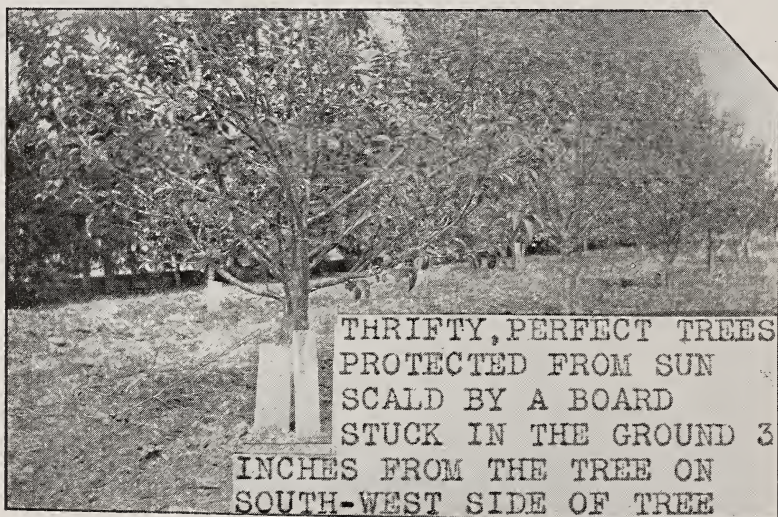
Our nurseries have been inspected by the state inspector, and all stock shipped will be furnished with his certificate, and be as free from any injurious pests or disease so far as we know or our care can provide against.

OUR GUARANTEE. We exercise care to have our stock genuine and reliable, and hereby guarantee that if all, substantially all or any part of stock delivered, does not prove true to name as ordered, we will replace it free of charge, or refund the money paid for it, that being the measure of damages for a breach of the contract.

THE SHIPPING SEASON generally begins from the middle of March.

EARLY ORDERS. To one familiar with the rush at the packing season, it must be obvious that it is impossible to fill an order requiring much time in its preparation on short notice without doing an injustice to others who have their orders previously booked. In fairness to all, we have adopted the practice of filling orders in the rotation received, unless orders are received far enough ahead of the packing season, with instructions to ship at a given date, so that we can arrange a special shipping date. So we again say—place your order as far in advance of shipping as you possibly can, stating when you would like stock sent.

We are familiar with your locality and would select hardy varieties seen by us growing successfully and bearing in your district. **Don't experiment.** If you will give us an idea



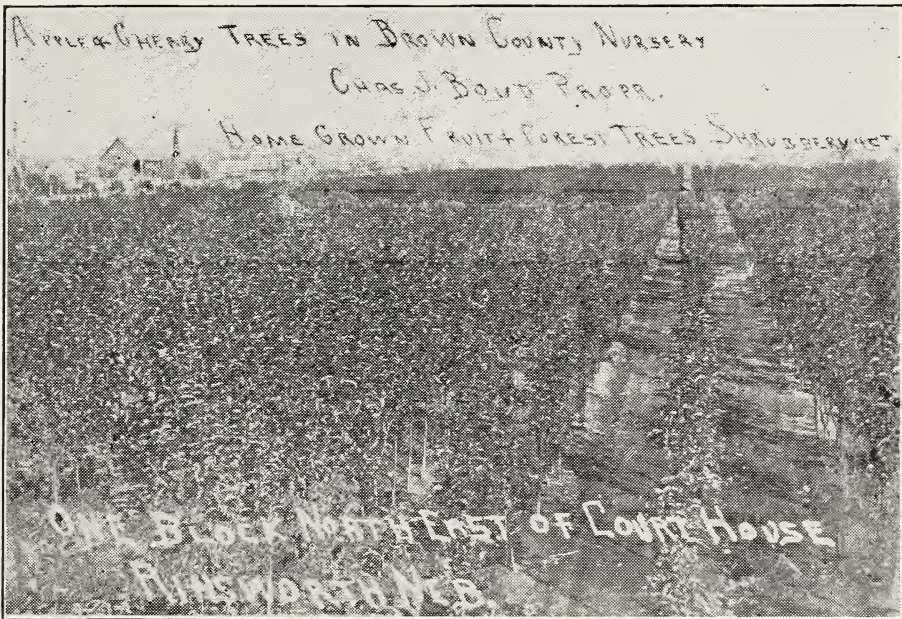
how many Shade Trees, Cherry, Plum, Apple and Pear Trees, Currants, Gooseberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Bushes, Climbing Roses, Paeonies, etc., you will need for spring planting, we would be pleased to have your order as early as possible and try to merit your business in the future.

We have 21 inches of rainfall at Ainsworth. In Eastern Nebraska there are from 31 to 35 inches of rainfall. Trees should be grown under the same conditions as where planted, to do well.

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THE BOYD NURSERIES AND ORCHARD. The Boyd Nurseries, buildings and main grounds are along the south side of the C. & N. W. Ry., three blocks east of station and other land in nursery stock. The Boyd orchard is seven miles southwest of Ainsworth. The old orchard was planted in 1888 and began bearing in 1889 and has increased the yield until some trees bear twenty-five bushels per tree. The season of 1909 our Duchess averaged eleven bushels per tree of sorted apples. The Standard apples in the orchard are Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Northwestern Greening, Janet and Ben Davis and of Crab apples, Whitney No. 20 and Hyslop. Early Richmond, Montmorency and Compass Cherries and several varieties of Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, etc., and in Forest and Shade Trees has Elm, Honey Locust, Soft Maples, Silver Leaved Maples, Mulberries, Cottonwoods, Willows and Poplars forty to seventy feet high and up to two and one-half feet in diameter. The Apple Trees are twenty-eight to thirty feet high and up to eighteen inches in diameter.

CARING FOR TREES WHEN RECEIVING THEM. Arrange to receive your trees on day of delivery, of which you will be notified about ten days in advance, and get them planted as quickly as possible. The sooner planted the better the trees will do. When the trees reach the place where they are to be planted the roots should be heeled in at once in damp soil, and when planting the work should be so arranged that the roots of each tree should be exposed to the air the shortest possible time. In planting an orchard set up stakes so as to drive straight and run lister furrows, then dig holes and set the trees three



inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Cover roots well with surface soil and pour in one or two bucketfuls of water to settle the dirt around all roots in good shape and not have any air spaces around them. When water has settled away fill holes with loose dirt, leaving a basin around each tree several feet from the tree to catch more water and run it toward the tree. We know many successful tree growers that put old pieces of cast and wrought iron and bones and stone in the bottom of the holes. There is generally a deficiency of stone and mineral in the soil in this country. This material seems to make up for this deficiency and trees grow and do well for people following this plan.

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DISTANCE APART TO PLANT. Apple trees thirty feet apart. A cherry or plum tree is a shorter lived tree and can be put in between apple trees. When the apple trees need the entire room the cherry or plum tree will be gone. Cherry, plum and pear trees can be planted fifteen feet apart in an orchard, or far enough apart to get through with a horse or a team in cultivating. On a town lot where the cultivating is done by hand, all fruit trees can be planted closer.

Windbreak trees should be planted about eight feet apart so as to give room for a team in cultivating between trees.

On a town lot plant trees hit and miss, (far enough from each other) in natural forest fashion—makes it more attractive.

CULTIVATION OF AN ORCHARD OR GROVE.

Nothing takes the place of cultivation. Our trees are grown thriftily by frequent and good cultivation. Most trees make their annual growth by August first and after that lay up food for winter use. If a tree is cared for poorly and its roots in dry ground during the winter the tree will probably be dead by spring. The evaporation of moisture by the wind is heavy and moisture is escaping from the tree limbs more or less all winter, therefore if the trees' roots are in dry ground with no moisture to draw from and moisture escaping from the limbs during the winter it can be seen the tree will be out of moisture and sap and probably be dead in the spring. A tree does not need as much moisture in the winter as in the summer. It has foliage in the summer and is growing and needs more moisture. We commonly hear said, "The sap is down in a tree in the winter." It is true in a large degree, but not entirely so, as a tree must have some sap and moisture in the winter. We need to see trees go into winter in moist ground as much as possible.



A young "Gold Mine"

Level cultivation and a dust mulch we think is the best plan during the growing season. Do not pile up dirt around the trees. This runs the water away from the trees. If any ridging is to be done ridge in between the trees and run the water toward the trees instead of away from them. If a plow is used have the dead furrows next to the rows of trees. The conserving of all moisture is the great important question in this country. Correct methods make far different results without any more work. If the trees are set in straight rows, the use of a disc will keep the ground quite level by driving at an angle

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from the northeast to the southwest and the next time from the northwest to the southeast, etc. A mulch of two or three inches around trees, of manure (keep manure away from trees one or two feet), conserves moisture and makes the tree grow more and keeps weeds from growing, and all the cultivating can be done with a horse and cultivator, Disc or plow and in the fall list or plow a furrow every eight or ten feet to stop and hold the snow during the winter to make more moisture. Pear trees, after cultivation for one or two seasons and started growing, should not be cultivated, but let the grass grow around them to prevent too rapid growth which may cause them to blight. This treatment is the opposite way other trees should be handled.

TREES ON LAWNS.

On town lots trees must be watered where ground cannot be cultivated. A blue grass lawn is almost equal to a shingle roof keeping the water away from tree roots. When trees are watered water them well; give them a good soaking about every week, depending on the weather. A light watering is an injury to a tree. The water does not go down to the roots and small roots start growing up to the moisture and if the ground gets dry the small roots die and an injury has been done the tree. When a tree is watered water it well.

PLANTING AN ORCHARD. Do not put any crop in your orchard that will prevent cultivation of the orchard each week or two (depending on the weather) up to August 15, or if a dry fall cultivate up to September 1. Prune all trees in February or March is the most favorable to make wood growth; prune fruit trees in June when trees are old enough to bear. The fruit buds are formed or set in August for the following season's fruit. By pruning in June it gives the tree some reserve strength that is thrown into fruit buds during August for the next season. The fruit buds can be easily distinguished from the leaf buds. The fruit buds are the large buds and the small buds are leaf buds. The fruit buds on cherries and plums are in clusters and on apple trees are generally at the end of small short spurs or limbs. The fruit buds on apples grow larger during the winter and are several times as large as the leaf buds. The only pruning cherry trees generally need is to cut out dead limbs. They will not heal over large wounds like an apple or a forest tree. Prune apple trees so as to keep the center of the tree moderately open, the small limbs in center of the tree if they bear fruit the fruit will not develop properly on account of being shaded by the balance of the tree. It is better to throw the strength that these small limbs take into the balance of the tree that does get the sunshine and will develop the fruit on the outside of the tree that gets the sun. Fruit trees should be headed fairly low, two or three feet from the ground. Do not have the fruit tree grow up too high so it is difficult to pick the fruit. When a tree has gotten 15 to 20 feet high cut off the top limbs and this will force the growth out on all sides. Prune with a saw or a knife. A pair of pruning shears generally only cuts on one side and bruises on the other side. Pruning shears that cut on both sides are satisfactory, but a saw or knife is always good. Prune close. Do not leave a stub two or three inches long, as is often done. The sap does not go into the stub. The stub therefore dies and the decay goes back into trunk or limb of tree. Many trees are badly decayed in the center of the tree in this country from this improper manner of pruning. Write to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C. for Bulletin 181 on pruning, which shows the proper and improper ways of pruning. In cutting small limbs cut close to top of buds so wound can heal over properly. Paint large wounds over with any kind of white or red paint to prevent water from entering wound until the wound is healed over.

The Box Elder and Soft Maple can be pruned so as to be the strongest kind of a tree. Their buds and limbs come out opposite. Prune one at each place. This leaves one limb coming out in each of the four different directions up and down the tree for eight or ten

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inches and cuts out the weak forks and makes a strong tree. Any tree is stronger having its limbs coming out eight or ten inches up and down the trunk of the tree instead of in a bunch around the tree and crowding each other when limbs get large.

On windbreak trees, the outside trees should have limbs coming out down low to the ground to catch and stop the snow, and the trees on the inside should have their limbs cut off up fairly high so as to force out a growth up high to throw the wind up higher. In pruning the limbs of a tree cut to a bud on the outside of the limb to make a tree spread out. On account of the prevailing winds during the growing season being in the southwest, as government records show, more pruning should be done on the northeast side of trees. This gives more weight of limbs on the southwest to hold the tree straight against the southwest winds. Most trees lean to the northeast on account of pruning not being done this way. This also opens up the trunk of the tree more to sun scald.

SUN SCALD AND HOW TO PROTECT TREES. Sun scald affects many trees, the bark coming off the southwest side of the tree. It is caused by the sun when away south in the winter shining on snow warm winter days, with the sun shining at a certain angle makes an intense heat on the southwest side of the tree. The 2 o'clock sun, the hottest sun of the day, does most of the damage. Trees are not affected on the north side. The north side of a tree is in shade and cool. It is not caused in the summer, when the sun is straight overhead and nothing on the ground to make a reflection. A boy can take a looking glass and set the grass afire. A board four to six inches wide and long enough to come up to the limbs and sharpened at one end and driven into the ground three inches from the tree so the wind will not blow the tree against the board will shade the trunk of the tree and is absolutely effective. The limbs above the board will protect the balance of the tree.



AGE OF TREES FRUITING. Standard apples and pears should bear in five or six years if well cultivated and proper varieties and acclimated trees as we grow under same conditions are planted. Crab apples should bear in two to four years, plums and cherries in one or two years, Compass cherries bear the next year after planting; currants, gooseberries, blackberries and dewberries in one to two years; grapes in one to three years and strawberries the next season after planting.

Grapes should be pruned back and covered in winter to insure success. Strawberries should have a covering of one or two inches of straw or hay during the winter, and leave the hay between the rows during the bearing season to keep fruit clean.



Apples

The King of Winter Fruits is the apple. All hail—Nature's supreme gift to man!

WEALTHY. A large, smooth, handsome fall apple; a brilliant red all over. Flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. The best apple of its season and is grown successfully over a large territory. The one apple that is good over the entire United States. Of splendid quality; keeps until middle of winter and is popular on the market for cooking and eating. One of

it for planting in the Northwest. We have had them bear at three years of age in the nursery and our large orchard trees have had up to twenty bushels per tree a season. Wealthy is a variety that has won its way to popularity simply because of its value. Begins ripening latter part of August and continues through September. Recommended by the state horticultural society.



the hardiest varieties and largely planted in the Northwest. A young bearer, and is very hardy; we strongly recommend

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A well-liked, widely-known, large, transparent yellow apple of the Russian sort; fragrant, good quality. A wonderfully fine early apple for eating or cooking. Flesh fine-grained, juicy, rich sub-acid; succeeds best on thin soils. Tree yellow bark; comes into bearing early and yields well. Ripens latter part of July and first part of August. Recommended by Nebraska State Horticultural Society.

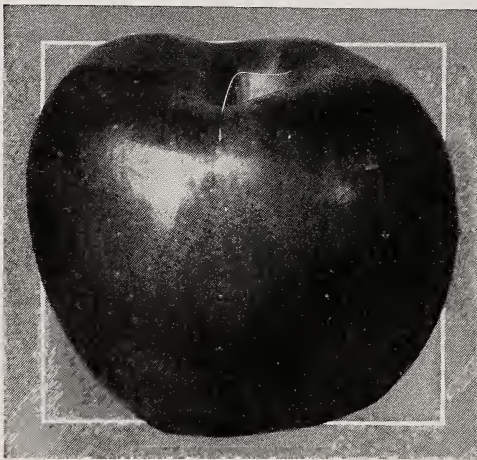
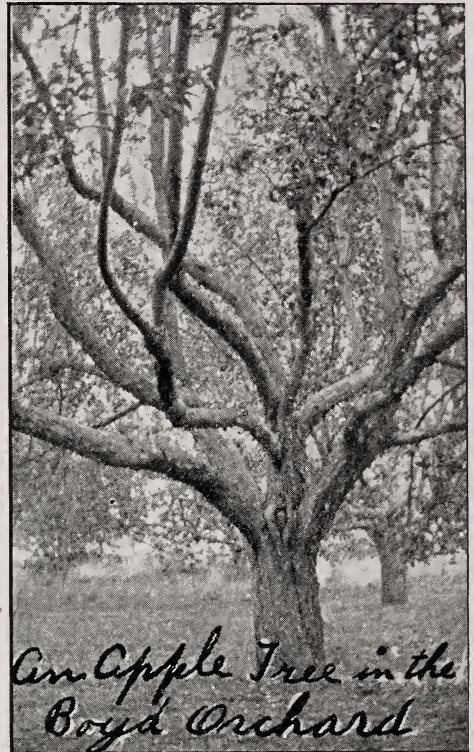
JANET, OR GENETIAN. Tree large and vigorous. A late bloomer. The Janet in the Boyd orchard has never been caught by frost; they have always bloomed after the last frost. The apple cannot be surpassed for eating and is equally as good for cooking. An old standby and favorite. Medium size, striped dull red. Will keep until June. The Boyd orchard has yielded up to fourteen bushels per tree a season. Recommended by the state horticultural society.

2 DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. A large yellow-streaked-with-red apple of hardy Russian origin—a favorite because of its rich acidity and splendid cooking qualities. Indispensable in the North. Best commercial apple of its season. No orchard should be without the Duchess, for it is the best summer cooking apple and always commands good prices, and an extra good shipper for an early apple; ripens through a long season the month of August. Single trees in the Boyd orchard have produced twenty-five bushels in one season. Recommended by the state horticultural society.

✓ N. W. GREENING. Very large greenish-yellow; tree very hardy, a long keeper; splendid quality. Tree one of the best growers in this district and the Northwest. A large number of these trees have come into bearing in this district the past few years. A fine-shaped, thrifty-growing tree. A good number of the apples get to the size of a coffee saucer. Recommended by the state horticultural society.

WALBRIDGE. A late bloomer. Good cooking apple. Medium size, handsome, striped red. Flesh firm, sub-acid. Tree vigorous grower and hardy in this district and bearing in numerous localities. Good keeper; has been tested in Minnesota successfully. Recommended by the state horticultural society.

quality and its keeping well until late in spring. Still growing in popularity despite the fact that it is one of the oldest of American apples. Good for eating or cooking. Recommended by the Nebraska State Horticultural Society.



Winesap.

6 WINESAP. Medium size, roundish, deep red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy. Excellent quality. Well known for its good

IOWA BLUSH. One of the most valuable early winter varieties. Tree hardy and vigorous; fruit medium size, regular and smooth with red blush on sunny side. Good for cooking. Will keep until latter part of winter. Recommended by Nebraska State Horticultural Society.

✓ GANO. A large conical-shaped apple. Smooth, deep red and attractive. Similar to the Jonathan in appearance; an annual bearer, long keeper. Tree hardy and vigorous. Good cooking apple. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

BEN DAVIS. Tree extremely hardy and vigorous. Fruit large, handsome, striped; valuable for cooking; rather coarse-grained. Not really good until late. Tree rarely fails to crop. Recommended by the state horticultural society.

Crab Apples

FLORENCE. Another large splendid crab apple of great productiveness and early bearing quality; with its beautiful yellow

den ornament. No tree more hardy. Ripens latter part of August. Recommended by the horticultural society.



Florence.

low and red color, the youngest and most prolific bearer. Very hardy in this district and the Northwest. When in full fruit no tree more beautiful. Good for jellies and preserves. Originated in Minnesota. Beautiful for a yard or gar-

GEN. GRANT. Fruit large, round, yellow with stripes of red to very dark red. Flesh white, tender, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous and upright grower; yellow barked. Fruit ripens in September.

HYSLOP. A hardy, good keeping variety; fruit produced in clusters. In color, red, tending to a very dark red on one side. Flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; fruit in the Boyd orchard always spoken for in advance by women for pickling. Tree of hardy growth. Ripens in September. Recommended by the state horticultural society.

WHITNEY. A small apple rather than a lone crab, about two inches in diameter; yellow and red in color; flesh firm, juicy and good for eating. Tree a great bearer and has the greatest root system of any apple tree. Very hardy and growing in every locality. Good for canning. Ripens in August. Trees in the Boyd orchard have produced up to 30 bushels a tree in a season on trees over 30 feet high. Recommended by the state horticultural society.



Whitney.

Cherries

The home lot and the orchard alike need the cherry.



Compass Cherry.

COMPASS CHERRY. One of the greatest things we have. The new hybrid ironclad cherry. A cross with our native sand cherry that grows in the sand hills and the old hardy Minor plum. Fruit nearly an inch in diameter; has a small pit. Fine to eat off the tree. Where only a few are grown children generally have eaten all of them before fully ripe. When ripe a very dark red. Sweet, juicy and fine flavor. Good for canning. Tree absolutely hardy and growing fine and bearing where planted in the pure sand and also in the best of soils. Planted in Illinois and Iowa also in great numbers. A heavy demand for them. Will bear a few cherries when the size of a lead pencil. Bears the next year after planting. Grows up to 3 and 4 feet a year. A perfect shaped tree; good trunk and well-shaped top. Tree has a large root system. There are three buds in each place. The two outside buds are fruit buds and the middle bud is a leaf or wood bud. One of the very best things in the tree line originated in recent years. Originated in Minnesota. Fruit makes the finest of jelly. Hasn't the little strong taste of other cherries and plums, but

just right without being tasteless or insipid. Some in every locality now. They have been fully tested. Ask your neighbors about them. A very high percentage of the trees grow and do fine. A regular and heavy bearer. Ripen over a long season, through the month of



August, after the other cherries are gone. Blossom 12th to 15th of May. Like a

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snow bank when in bloom. Very heavy bloomers. They bear so heavy while young and small that large results can



Early Richmond.

be gotten off a small space of ground. Plant at the side of the house where you and others can see this wonderful

thrifty and beautiful tree when in bloom. Grow and bear in North Dakota, Montana, Canada and Wisconsin. Recommended by all state horticultural societies.

EARLY RICHMOND. Fruit medium size, juicy and acid, fine for cooking, and to eat when ripe; hardy, and abundant bearer; popular. Trees of this variety planted in every district. The earliest cherry to ripen. The cherry is a dry-land tree—will thrive and do well on high, dry land—needs but little moisture. Fruit unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Ripens during July. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

MONTMORENCY. Fruit ripens about ten days later than the Early Richmond. Fruit large, slightly lighter red color than Early Richmond; fine for cooking and canning. No matter how unfavorable the season, the Montmorency can be depended upon for some fruit; flesh fine flavored, sub-acid, rich. Tree good, upright grower, not spreading like Early Richmond; hardy, vigorous and productive, growing in every locality. Ripens latter part July. Recommended by State Horticultural Society.

ENGLISH MORELLO. A fine cherry, an old and valued sort. Tree a good and regular bearer; tree not so long lived as some others. Flesh deep red and very juicy; nearly black when ripe. Ripens in August. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

WRAGG. Originated in Iowa. Hardy, vigorous and productive, and late blooming. Not subject to disease. Fruit fine quality.



Wyant Plum.



Plums

✓ **WYANT.** Originated in Iowa. Large, pink-red plum of good quality; yields large quantities. Plums were growing and bearing along the streams when the first settlers came to the country, showing that fruit can be raised in this district. The Wyant is one of the most popular native sorts; a freestone; produces fine on young trees in the nursery. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

✓ **DESOTO.** A hardy native sort; originated in Wisconsin; productive and profitable; a freestone, flesh solid, rich and sweet; in color a dark red. In the nursery produces well on young trees. Tree of iron-clad hardiness. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

✓ **FOREST GARDEN.** Fruit large, yellow and red; an improved native plum; a fine plum for cooking and canning. Medium early. Tree a rapid and erect grower and hardy and healthy. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

✓ **WOLF.** Tree a splendid grower and hardy; fruit large red in color; a freestone; splendid for eating and cooking. Ripens in August. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

✓ **WILD GOOSE.** Fruit medium size, red in color; flesh juicy; a clingstone. Tree thrifty growing; one of the best old native sorts. Ripens in July.

Pear

FLEMISH BEAUTY. A splendid tree to plant in the Northwest. Most people think a pear is a tender tree to plant, but



Flemish Beauty.

In an early day, when these and other fruit trees were planted close to the sidewalk, the trees were hardly expected to bear. Now they have been bearing for some years, and the boys get the most of the fruit. If more fruit was eaten by children and grown people there would be fewer occasions for a physician's services. The owner of these pear trees has a good number of young pear trees three years old that bore a good crop of pears the past season. We regard the hardy pear as almost, if not quite, the equal of the Compass cherry. The pear has a good root system. Will do better on poor soil than on rich ground. Recommended for extreme Northern states. Ripens during September.

KEIFFER. The Ben Davis of the pear family. When properly ripened is fine, but it pays. In color, yellow and crimson; good for canning. Tree vigorous with healthy, dark green foliage; an early



Keiffer.

there are hardy varieties. The Flemish Beauty is one of the best; this variety bears early and abundantly; flesh juicy, sweet and rich; in color pale yellow covered with light russet turning reddish brown when ripe. Recommended for the extreme Northern states. We know of them growing fine and bearing in almost every locality—in the sand, and hundreds of them in the Black Hills. Have seen the latter loaded full of the splendid fruit that sold for five and six cents per pound. They are a beautiful, symmetrical, perfectly-shaped tree, long lived and hardy. A residence in Ainsworth has two beautiful pear trees 25 feet high in front of this modern cottage. In the spring these beautiful, shapely trees are loaded with thousands of large, white blossoms, and are greatly admired by everyone passing.

bearer and productive, and doing well in this district. Ripens latter part of September.

Russian Mulberry

A hardy, vigorous grower for windbreak or hedge, and for fruit. Tree bears young. Fruit very sweet, too sweet alone; good to mix with rhubarb and other fruits. Has an exceptionally good root system. Good tree to plant around an orchard for windbreak and the fruit to feed the birds, which we must have to eat insects. Birds will bother other fruit very little if they can obtain mulberries.



Red Dutch.

Currant

RED DUTCH. Bearing and hardy everywhere in the North and West. Seldom fails to bear young; best quality; productive. An old-time standby. In color red, as name indicates. Has a large root system.



Downing.

Gooseberry

DOWNING. Large, round, light green, flesh soft, juicy, good flavor, sour. Growing in all north and west districts. The best gooseberry of the sour sort for the West and North. Bush vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens in midseason. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

HOUGHTON. Medium-size, pink, sweet gooseberry; fine quality. Hardy and productive. Ripens midseason. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

Raspberries

SUNBEAM. This has proven perfectly hardy without winter protection; fruit large and of good quality; red in color; good size. Will bear the next season after planting. A few of ours have borne same season planted in the nursery. We have seen them growing successfully in high altitudes in Northwestern Nebraska, and standing the winters successfully without protection.

Black Raspberry

GREGG'S BLACK. Of good size; black; fine quality; productive. Should be covered with a mulch during winter.



Blackberry

SNYDER. One of the hardiest, most dependable, productive blackberries; good quality and good size. Blooms late, does not get caught by frost. The leading variety. Ours are acclimated; bear every year; need no winter protection. Ripens in August.

Lucretia Dewberry

Large, black, highly flavored, sweet, productive, hardy; the best, most dependable. Ripens in August.

Grapes

BETA. Originated in Minnesota and stands perfectly without cover in the latitude of St. Paul, and been fruited successfully to the most northern Canada experiment station. Like the Compass cherry, the hardiest of all cherries, the Beta is the hardiest of all grapes. All horticultural societies unite in recommending it for planting throughout the Northwest. It needs no covering to protect it through the winter. It is as hardy as the wild grape, and where the wild grape will grow and mature fruit the Beta will fruit. Good medium size, good quality, large clusters; heavy bearer. We have had a few of the vines to bear the same season they were transplanted in the nursery. Like the wild grape, there seems to be no plant disease or bug that attacks the Beta. The Beta is the only grape that can be safely and satisfactorily planted in the Northwest. Will bear the next season after planted. Blue-black in color. Ripens forepart September.

CONCORD. The well-known standard variety. Vigorous, productive, hardy except in exposed situations. Should be pruned back in the fall and be covered with light mulch during winter. Fruit large, good quality. Color blue-black. Ripens during September. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.



Concord.

Strawberry

People go on saying: "Doubtless the Lord could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless the Lord never did." They say this because it is hard to find a tribute that so well expresses their appreciation, and springtime would lose one of its rarest anticipations were there no spring strawberries lusciously tempting the breakfast appetite.



SENATOR DUNLAP. The best, hardiest strawberry for the West and North. It is perfect in itself, a bi-sexual, needs no other variety to fertilize it. Good size fruit, splendid quality. This variety is unquestionably one of the standards of the strawberry world, and the best for our conditions. A small strawberry bed, properly cultivated and taken care of, will yield large quantities of delicious fruit. No one will buy shipped-in berries if home-grown berries can be had—they are so much better. We ship nearly all strawberry plants by parcel post, dug fresh and delivered to purchasers at any postoffice promptly, quickly and conveniently. They are like cabbage and tomato plants—if it is sunny and windy immediately after planting, they are likely to wilt in sun and wind. Cut off stems half way between crown and leaf with scissors or knife, and plant at once; spread

roots out well and pack dirt well around roots. Do not cover crown of plant; dirt will rot it. Cover with about half an inch of hay or straw to protect plants from sun and wind. As soon as plants start growing remove mulch. It takes the plants but a short time for roots to take hold. Once they have started growing they will stand a great deal. During long dry spells a little water helps greatly to mature their fruit to good size. Cover with inch or two of old hay or straw about freezing-up time for winter protection. In the spring, middle or latter part of April, remove covering from the plants to between the rows of strawberries for the fruit to lay on and remain clean. As soon as berries are gone remove mulch from ground altogether and cultivate well. If fall is dry, a good watering late in the fall helps greatly in making a big fruit crop the next season.



The purpose of a mulch with strawberries, and with most other things, is simply to prevent too quick changes of freezing and thawing. One or two inches of



mulch will not keep from freezing or thawing, but will prevent a too rapid change. We have other varieties of strawberries that need other varieties to fer-

tilize, if desired, but we consider the Senator Dunlap the best.

To plant a strawberry bed, set plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. If care is given to only let each plant grow two plants (one on each side) and cut off balance of runners that make other plants, extra large, vigorous plants will be obtained and also extra large, fine berries. Plant rows three to four feet apart and 18 inches apart in row.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Well known for its extreme hardiness and productiveness.

Asparagus

Extremely hardy both in starting and growing. A bed started is good indefinitely for years. Human beings like the earliest vegetable, asparagus, similar to the fondness of a cow for the first spear of green grass in the spring. The old idea was to dig a deep pit and partly fill with manure. This idea has been exploded. Dig a foot deep and mix soil with well-rotted manure. Plant in rows far enough apart to get in between rows to cut the tender asparagus shoots. Plant about a foot apart in the rows.



Evergreens

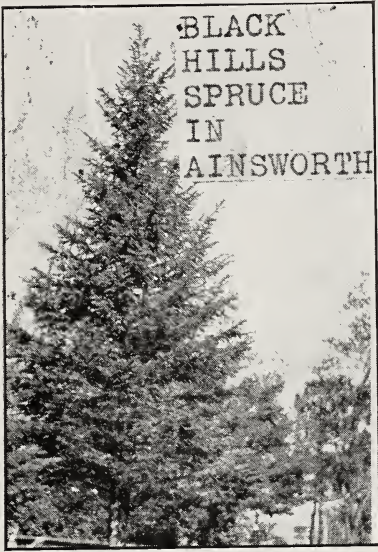
The Storm King quarreled with Nature one day; with the cold fire of his breath he devastated her children of the forest, her flowers of the dells, the vines of the fens and the sweet grasses of the valleys, destroying them all in his ruthless fashion. And then Nature—produced the evergreen that its vivid plumes may forever wave defiance to the North King and gladden the eye of man through the dreary months of winter.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. A handsome tree with slender, graceful, drooping habit when tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. Valuable for cold climates and light dry soils. A deep green in color, retained the year around. Will stand hard conditions. A native of the Black Hills where they grow on the high hills and mountains among the rocks, and where it is difficult to understand how they exist and grow. We handle all ever-

greens in the following manner: They are transplanted several times to give them a better and larger root system. When dug for shipment they are taken up with a ball of earth, their own dirt, on their roots, and this earth is wrapped with burlap in the field and are shipped this way, and are planted with the burlap on. The burlap rots off in a short time in the earth. With this system the growth of the evergreen is not checked.

Boyd Nursery Company, Ainsworth, Nebraska

The air, sun and wind do not get to the roots of the evergreen, which, if allowed, is fatal to the tree. A splendid and, in fact, the only way to handle evergreens



successfully. It is worth while to do it this way, which is almost invariably a success. We do not ship or handle them in any other manner. Those having received them in this way, and who have noted their success, will have them in no other way. We dig all evergreens fresh, the same day shipped.

JACK PINE. The great, fast-growing evergreen for ornamental, shade and wind-break. Will grow and thrive in the pure sand on high sand hills. When they get to be a foot high will grow from 12 to 20 inches a year. We had some in the nursery that were 20 inches high last spring, that grew 25 inches the past season. We know of different groves of them five years old that average 5 to 6 feet high. Their growth in the future will be still more rapid. We know of groves eight years of age that are 12 to 15 feet high. In color they are slightly lighter green (a bright green) than the Bull Pine (Ponderosa). They do equally as well on hard ground. The most northern of all American pines. Valued for its extreme hardiness and vigor; with-

stands the long drouths and hot, dry winds. They are growing in almost every locality and are bound to be planted more largely. We know of different people that have been planting a good number each year for a number of years. Those a foot or more high we take up with a ball of earth, and burlap them. They are planted this way—almost certain to grow.

SCOTCH PINE. A light green in color with longer needles than the Jack Pine. Otherwise similar to the Jack Pine, except not as fast a grower.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. A most beautiful variety; a steel blue in color; fine, compact habit. A splendid lawn tree. Taken up with ball of earth and burlaped.



Ornamental Department

Shade and Forest Trees

Supplemented by the taste of men, the ornamentals are the fanciful creations that please and delight the eye and that glow in their surroundings like rare jewels in a choice setting. For to every lawn and home place, the humble cottage lot or the spacious grounds of the millionaire, are they a delight to the eye and a tribute to good taste.

ELM. One of the best shade trees. A native, with wide-spreading branches. One of the grand native trees for lawn or street; a lasting, durable tree. Roots go down deep; will stand hard conditions; has large number of small feeder roots clear to surface of the ground.

Tough, hard wood, not easily broken down. Has thick bark, not affected whatever by sun scald, and very slightly by insects. The older and larger the elm gets the more it is appreciated. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

Boyd Nursery Company, Ainsworth, Nebraska

SOFT MAPLE. Valuable for producing quick shade. A hardy, rapid-growing tree; gets to be a very large tree; has,



Soft Maple.

like the elm, great quantities of small feeder roots over its entire main roots, giving it an extra large root system to feed the tree and make it grow rapidly. The elm sends its buds and limbs out alternately, first on one side of the tree, and above that on the other side of the tree. The soft maple, box elder and ash send their buds out opposite, making the WEAK forks that are seen occasionally broken down by high winds. These trees can be made strong like the elm in shape, by cutting off one limb at each place, thus leaving one limb to the south, and directly above one limb to the north, and above that one limb to west, and above that one limb to the east. This leaves one limb coming out in each of the four directions upon and down the tree for eight or ten inches, and cuts out the weak forks and makes a strong tree. Any tree is stronger having its limbs coming out eight to ten inches up and down the

trunk of the tree, instead of in a bunch around the tree and crowding each other when limbs get large. The soft maple is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any locality.

SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE. One of the best fast-growing trees for this large district. Foliage bright green above and silvery-white beneath. Trunk of tree silver color. A rapid grower—up to six or seven feet annually. Has a root system covering a great deal of ground; roots spread out in all directions, making it a heavy feeder, which makes it a rapid-growing tree. We have them 60 feet high around our orchard. They are grown in every locality—large number in the



Silver-Leaved (Poplar) Maple.

Black Hills towns up to 50 feet high. One of the best fast-growing trees in this district.

NORWAY POPLAR. A fast-growing, good-shaped tree, pyramidal in form, large green leaves, frequently called the

Boyd Nursery Company, Ainsworth, Nebraska

"Sudden Saw Log." The first season it grows but one half as much top as the Carolina poplar; the second it catches up with the Carolina poplar, thus laying a good foundation of root system to work with, and the next season has a top as large as the Carolina poplar. Grows up to six feet a year. Sometimes planted thick with elm or other variety of tree on each side, the Norway poplar to give quick shade and to be cut out when the other trees need all the room.

CAROLINA POPLAR. A rapidly growing tree, large, green, glossy leaves; tree light gray in color, symmetrical in shape, pyramidal form, like the Norway poplar. On account of its rapid growth is often planted between elm or other trees to give quick shade and to be cut out when the other trees need all the room. Growth up to six or seven feet a year. The Caro-



lina poplar serves a good purpose for quick shade, probably will not last over 25 years.

HONEY LOCUST. One of the hardiest, most durable trees we have. Roots deeper

than the elm. Insects do not bother it. About one in a dozen has no thorns. The balance have long, sharp thorns. Bark of tree always a dark green sum-



mer and winter. Adapts itself the best of any tree to the seasons; leaves out in May after all other trees have leaved, and sheds its leaves, like the walnut, early, ready for winter. Foliage is about twenty-five small leaves to each leaf stem. Wood very hard, good for fence posts. Limbs spread out a little more flat than the elm. Half the trees on the State Farm campus at Lincoln are honey locusts. Experiment stations say it is one of the best and most durable trees we have. Once started, it is durable and permanent. Some growing in almost every locality. Boyd's orchard and grove has them 50 feet high. Do not get the honey locust confused with the black locust. The black locust has short, blunt thorns and is bad for borers. The honey locust makes the best hedge for this large district. Can be trimmed oval or flat topped several feet high, and is self protecting with its thorns.

BLACK LOCUST. Has rough, brown bark and short, blunt thorns. Fairly rapid grower, but does not get ready for winter; retains its leaves until cold weather, and kills back, and is one of the worst trees for borers that we have. Not recommended.

Boyd Nursery Company, Ainsworth, Nebraska

RUSSIAN OLIVE. One of the trees of Russian origin to stand very hard conditions of drouth, heat and cold. Bark dark brown and glossy; leaves narrow and silver white; has small olives that hang on more or less all winter. Recommended for all districts by the State Horticultural Society.

MOUNTAIN ASH. A fine, hardy ornamental tree, head dense and regular; covered from July until in the winter with great clusters of bright red berries. Bark brown in color. Growing successfully in almost every locality. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

ASH. One of our native trees growing along the streams. A good grower; has a good lot of roots that go deep that make it do well, but quite generally affected by borers working in it.

CATALPA. A splendid tree for posts—one of the most durable of woods. We



Catalpa Speciosa.

know of a number of groves twenty years old in Northwest Nebraska. Occasion-

ally, but not always, will kill back a few inches from tip the first year or two. Root deep.

LINDEN. One of the most beautiful shade trees. Has very large green leaves, and



European Linden.

round top, and larger trunk than other trees. One of our best native trees; always admired. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

COTTONWOOD. Well known for its hardiness and certainty to grow. We have them from one to twelve feet high. Recommended to grow under all conditions.

SYCAMORE. Very quick-growing tree of handsome, spreading form; dark green foliage; outer bark shells off like a hickory. Growing successfully at and east of Ainsworth. We know of none growing west of Ainsworth.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW. Of all the family of willows this is probably the best as an individual specimen for shade or ornament. It is most desirable on account of its bright, lively green color and symmetrical growth in summer, and also for the beauty of its bark in winter, which takes on a golden color with the shedding of its foliage, making it attractive at all times. As a hedge for windbreak or screen it is, on account of its rapid and dense growth, hardiness, adaptability to all soils and situations, whether wet or dry, without a rival. Its tough and willowy branches are susceptible to but slight damage from snow banking upon it, as happens when used for windbreaks in the North and Northwest. It may be trained to any desired height and so rapid is its growth that it may be planted at the same time as fruit trees or plants which it is designed to protect, and will keep sufficiently ahead of them to accomplish the purpose. Is also remarkably free from insects and disease. We use it for windbreak on the south and west sides of our nursery.

BOX ELDER. More box elders have lived and are growing from the earliest planting of trees than any other trees, showing that they have stood pioneering conditions and come through where others have passed out. They occasionally have some worms working on the foliage in forepart of summer, but these can be easily disposed of with one or two sprayings. A rapid grower with spreading branches which grow to good size. Good for a windbreak; withstands cold and drouth.

BLACK WALNUT. One of our native nut trees, growing along our streams, particularly the Niobrara River. Tree of large size and majestic appearance; has a tap root that goes very deep; perfectly hardy. Sheds its leaves early for winter. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality.

We have Forest Tree Seedlings 18 to 24 inches high, 12 to 18 inches high 6 to 12 inches high, and other heights. See price list.

Hedge

The Honey Locust makes the hardy hedge for this large district. Can be trimmed flat or round topped. We have them from one to two feet high for this purpose.



Snowball.

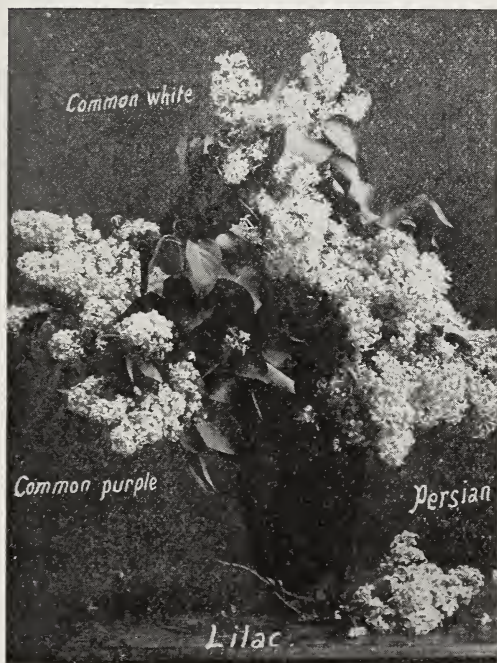
SNOWBALL. A fine bush or shrub; white flowers, very large and showy; blooms early. Needs no protection for winter. Has a good root system. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

SPIREA WHITE—VAN HOUTTI. Without doubt the grandest of all spireas—beautiful at any season—a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June. Very popular for ornamental hedge; its drooping, graceful branches make it one of the handsomest shrubs. Perfectly hardy and thrifty. Has a large root system to sustain it. So profuse is its bloom that the branches are almost hidden. Recommended by State Horticultural Society.

HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. A beautiful, tall shrub, foliage of bright, shiny green. Large,

showy, white flowers, pyramid shape, changing to a pink, generally six to eight inches long. It blooms in August and September until frost, the small outside flowers dropping off and being replenished from the inside, so that the same form of flowers is retained for a couple of months. Fragrant. When planted in large masses against a green background of trees or high shrubs the contrast makes it a magnificent sight. Also a splendid specimen for the lawn. Needs no protection for winter. Recommended by State Horticultural Society.

LILAC, COMMON PURPLE. The old-time, violet-purple favorite. Becomes large shrub; very fragrant. Growing everywhere in Northwest Nebraska and South Dakota. Many of them in cemeteries get but little or no care, yet survive and grow. One of the hardiest shrubs. Keep part of limbs cut out and will bloom



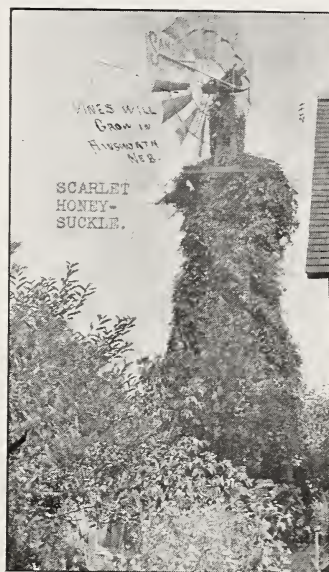
better than is usual. Needs no protection for winter. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

FLOWERING ALMOND. Early spring-flowering shrub. A beautiful small tree or shrub with beautiful delicate flowers which cover the tree in May. Fragrant.

Can supply pink rose color and white. Usually in full bloom before the leaves appear. Needs no protection for winter. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

Climbing Vines

SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE. One of the hardiest, if not the hardiest, climbers.



A strong, rapid grower, with beautiful scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers about an inch and a half long; blooms from latter part of May on during entire summer and until frost, followed by ornamental scarlet berries. Has a very pretty leaf, the edge of the leaf being a darker green than the center of the leaf, and the stems start and grow out of the center of the leaf. Has an extra large lot of fine roots that go deep. The scarlet honeysuckle can be safely planted on the north side of the house or in any location, and is safe from injury with no protection for winter. Any climber like the scarlet honeysuckle that is in all kinds of locations and growing in almost every locality is deserving of the largest planting. In this climber one has an ever-blooming vine, a scarlet red flower, the entire summer. We think it is a much better thing than most people appreciate. Recommended by the State Horticultural Society.

Climbing Roses

All Climbing Roses should be protected during winter.

Staple upper end of woven wire to porch. Let rose or vine climb on woven wire. If it needs protection for winter take out staples at top and roll up into a large roll (this will not break the rose or vine) and cover with a little hay or straw; use burlap to hold hay or straw on; pile up dirt six or eight inches high around the rose. In spring uncover rose and staple top of woven wire.

DOROTHY PERKINS. A very thrifty grower; has an extra good root system. As with other things, those having an extra good root system grow and do the best; they have more roots to work for them. In color a beautiful, clear shell pink, borne in large clusters of twenty-five to thirty; sweetly scented; full and double. We know of them growing twelve to fifteen feet a year after a couple of years of age in Northwestern Nebraska, and having thousands of blossoms on at one time.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The famous Crimson Clustered Climber, extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The individual flowers are from one to one and one-half inches in diameter and remain in perfect condition a long time. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to ten feet long in a season. The color is bright, vivid crimson. Should be protected during winter.

YELLOW RAMBLER. A clear, decided yellow; flowers of medium size in large clusters; sweet scented. A good grower, well-established plants often making a growth of eight to ten feet in a season. Should be protected in winter.

WHITE RAMBLER. White, resembling Crimson Rambler.

PINK RAMBLER. Similar to others of this group, but flowers are double, borne in large clusters.

SEVEN SISTERS. One of the prettiest of climbing roses; blooms in clusters. One of the old-fashioned sorts.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE. Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer; one of the best; an old favorite. Flowers produced late in season. Should be protected during winter.



Dorothy Perkins.

JACKMANI. Large; deep violet purple. This plant is a strong grower and abundant bloomer; remarkable for its velvety richness; foliage beautiful dark green. Should be protected during winter. Should be cut back to the ground each spring.

Planting Roses

Roses thrive in soils of varying richness, but it is best to plant in richest earth obtainable. Select a warm, well-drained, sunny spot, as they do not succeed in the shade or in soil that is not well drained. If nature has not provided proper drainage at the location selected, the grower can provide it by digging out the bed to a depth of about thirty inches and filling in for about one foot with broken stone, bricks or cinders. On top of this throw in a layer of soil, then a layer of well-rotted barnyard manure, then a thick layer of rich black soil on top.

Set plants deep in the soil, firming the dirt in among the roots. Cut growth back to five or six buds, then cover completely with earth. After a few days, when the buds are starting, remove the dirt. If the top growth is left on and no covering of earth is provided, the tops will dry back and the growth will be weak.

Pruning

All roses should be pruned at planting time by cutting back all shoots to five or six buds. This will promote a vigorous root and top growth. The yearly pruning should be done in the early spring. Cut out all weak or dead wood and such shoots as shut out the air and sun.

Bush Roses

Winter Treatment For Bush Roses

Bank up dirt six or eight inches high. Put a nail keg or barrel over bush, with hay or straw inside, or the bushes can be wrapped with paper.

BABY RAMBLER, or Dwarf Crimson Rambler. One of the most hardy, thrifty



Baby Rambler.

everblooming small bush roses; busy all the time. About fifteen to eighteen

inches high. A mass of bloom from early June until October—compact clusters of bright crimson flowers. Will stand ten to fifteen degrees of freezing without affecting the bloom, and at the same time has bunches of buds to come out later. One of the most splendid things in plants or roses. If taken up in the fall and put in a large flower pot or candy bucket, will bloom all winter where it does not freeze in the house. Cannot but be greatly admired for their hardiness, thriftiness and beauty. They combine on all summer outdoor or indoor rose, and in winter an indoor plant. A hardy and rugged plant that succeeds in almost any soil. A dwarf grower.

GEN. JACK. This is an oldtime favorite and one of the most desirable red roses. Color a deep, rich, velvety crimson. Flower remarkably large and beautiful in bud and blossom. One of the hardiest. Fragrant. Protect for winter.

M. P. WILDER. Slightly lighter color than General Jack; of cherry color, double and very fragrant. A dark pink. One of the finest of its color. Should be protected for winter.

MARY WASHINGTON. This is one of the hardiest white roses; medium size; pure white and fragrant.



Peonies

The Peony combines beauty of color, large size, stateliness of growth, and, in most cases, sweet fragrance. The flowers are from four to six inches in diameter. As a cut flower will last from five to seven days in warm weather. Peonies are as delicate as roses, very lavish in bloom and make the most pretentious show. Hardy; needs no protection for winter; easily cultivated and increases in beauty yearly. Blooms in June and July. Peonies are often planted in beds three to four feet in diameter, with the four colors, pink, red, yellow and white. Put some cow manure over the plants in the fall, as a fertilizer will make them more thrifty the next season. Do not expect too much of them the first year, as they are a little slow in establishing themselves.

Dahlias

These showy and pretty flowers are becoming very popular, and justly so. The Dahlia is one of the showiest of all fall flowers, commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect bloom until stopped by frost. Flowers are most perfect and of beautiful form. Dahlias are divided in classes as follows: Cactus, Decorative, Show, Fancy, Pompon, Single, Collarette and Seedling; each class is comprised of a number of dif-

ferent varieties. Colors numerous. Before freezing weather, dig up plants and store in a frost-proof cellar.

Phlox

Phlox *Paniculata*

No class of hardy plants is more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of blooms the entire season.

BRIDESMAID. Pure white, with large crimson center.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES. Fine, rich purplish crimson.

CHARLOTTE SAISSON. White, suffused crimson; tall.

COQUELICOT. Pure scarlet, with crimson eye.

ECLAIREUR. Salmon-scarlet, with bright crimson eye.

EUGENE SCOTT. Deep lilac edged and mottled white; dull red eye.

LE SOLEIL. Bright magenta-salmon with light halo; a pretty pink effect.

PRINCESS LOUISE. Small round flower, with sharp, dull rose eye.

VON HOCHBERG. Crimsoned wine-color, in conspicuous loose panicles.

New Ideas In Spray and Force Pumps

**GUARANTEED TO OUTSELL AND OUTLAST
ANY HAND PUMP EVER MADE**

WE DO AWAY entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc., etc. This Pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself, the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinder apart.

The all Brass suction working within a brass cylinder with all Brass Valves, does away entirely with all leather, rubber, or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order.



As a Barrel Sprayer.

Everything except handle and hose is Solid Brass Threaded and Screwed Together.

Is the Easiest Working and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, tank, spring or creek. Without fastenings of any kind it stands firmly wherever placed. Weighs only 4 pounds and is Ready for Instant Use Everywhere.

Farmers with an ordinary amount of Spraying, put a barrel on their wagon, set this Pump in and spray their trees as effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much.

Will throw three sizes of solid CONTINUOUS streams and two sizes of fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred, pleases everybody and will last a lifetime.

**CAN BE USED IN MORE WAYS AND PLACES AND IS GUARANTEED TO
OUTSELL AND OUTLAST ANY HAND PUMP EVER MADE. PRICE, \$3.75**

Brass Pipe for elevating nozzle in tree spraying, length three feet, 40 cents. Several can be screwed together if necessary.

The Spring Hose-Cock

A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray. Remove it and the spray stops instantly.

Under the old way of using an ordinary stop-cock and continuous spray more than half the solution was wasted. It fell in open spaces between foliage and was lost. With this new Spring Hose-Cock you use only enough fluid to do each branch, plant or vine.

Besides this great saving of solution, you save half the time formerly spent in charging the sprayer. One charge now lasts twice as long as formerly and covers twice as much foliage.

If a continuous spray is desired a half turn of the thumb pin locks and keeps it in position and the spray runs continuously until charge is exhausted.

Boyd Nursery Company, Ainsworth, Nebraska

Please notice that this Hose-Cock is complete in itself, is not part of the nozzle and can be left attached to the hose and used while nozzle is put on end of pipe, up in the tree. Also notice that there are no projections to catch in foliage.

Made of heavy, solid brass with quarter-inch standard cut thread and can be fitted to any sprayer. Every owner of a sprayer will buy one on sight, because it saves its cost the first time used. Price of Spring Hose-Cock, only 75 cents. If wanted with lever add 15c.

This is the Only Nozzle Made

that gives the operator his choice of round sprays, flat sprays or solid streams. It is the only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray—the cleaning pin and pressure doing the work without loss of time and patience. If you have had experience with other nozzles you will fully appreciate this feature of the “KANT-KLOG.”

The nozzle is the “business end” and most important part of any spraying outfit. The time, labor and fluid wasted in a single day with the ordinary nozzle will pay for a complete up-to-date “KANT-KLOG” outfit.

TWELVE YEARS AGO WE INTRODUCED THE FIRST COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER EVER ON THE MARKET

Two years later others began copying our goods and methods, and still do so. During all these years the original and distinct features found in no other line have enabled us to hold continuously the patronage of the largest and best concerns in the world.



The loyalty of this trade—together with the constantly increasing demand from others for a more reliable and better fitted sprayer than they have been using—necessitates again enlarging our facilities to such an extent that the enormous quantities now produced enable us to give better value in sprayers than you have ever before enjoyed.

THE “KANT-KLOG” SPRAYER

789....

The “KANT-KLOG” Sprayer

On the “KANT-KLOG” nozzle described above, the item of labor alone is three times what the ordinary nozzle can be furnished for. Hose is high grade—supported by coiled spring to prevent breaking; couplings solid brass, with standard cut threads. Air pump of heavy brass tubing two inches in diameter.

The Sprayer body is made of heavy polished brass or galvanized steel, as desired. Both top and bottom are dome shaped; joined to body under heavy pressure, making a complete double seam. When completed this body is thoroughly tested at double the pressure ordinarily used, the result being that not one in a thousand give any of the troubles common with other constructions.

A few seconds working of the air pump charges the sprayer with compressed air, a powerful and elastic force, which discharges the liquid in the form of either fine sprays or solid streams, as desired.

Each sprayer is fitted without extra charge with “KANT-KLOG” nozzle for making two round and one flat spray, two solid streams, thumb pressure, spring Hose-Cock, carrier strap and safety valve.

Price, with Galvanized Steel Body.....\$5.00

Price, with Polished Brass Body.....6.50

Brass Extension Pipe

Brass Pipe with quarter-inch standard cut threads, needed for elevating the nozzle in tree spraying, whitewashing, etc. Several can be screwed together when desired.

Price, 3 feet long.....\$0.40

18 inches long.....\$0.30

Ainsworth, Nebraska

Railroad.....

Date 191.....

VERY IMPORTANT — No difference how often you have written us, always give your full Address and write your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly.

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size or age and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

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SPRAY CALENDAR

Plant	Insects or Diseases	Remedy	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Remarks
Apple	Blackspot Canker	Bordeaux, double strong	Immediately after leaves fall	Three weeks later		{ A fourth application will pay. If bitter rot is present, a fifth application should be made.
	Bud Moth	Lime-Sulphur	Just as buds are swelling	Arsenate of lead twice as buds open, once after petals fall		
	Codling Moth and Scab	Paris Green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water.	Within one week after blossoms fall	Week or ten days	Two weeks later	
	Curculio. See plum	Arsenate of Lead	After blossoms fall	Repeat in ten days	10 days later	
	Flathead Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with knife.	During growing season whitewash base of trunk or apply Carbon Bisulphide			
Apple	Green Aphids	Lime-Sulphur	When the leaves are off the tree	Kerosene emulsion is effective when insects appear. Repeat before the leaves curl if necessary. Cutting off twigs covered with eggs in winter usually suffices for young trees.		{ If Woolly Aphids are present on roots, dip stock in 1-15 solution of recommended prepared oil compound. applied May to August or remove the soil and treat with finely ground tobacco placed around base of tree; use 2 to 5 lbs. to a tree.
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur or soluble oils as recommended	Early in November	In the spring before the buds burst	San Jose scale cannot be destroyed in one treatment. If only a few trees of an orchard are effected, burn them off.	
	Twig Borer	Lime-Sulphur	When buds swell in Spring	Arsenate of lead in summer when the worms appear		
	Woolly Aphids, Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scale.	Soluble oils as recommended	Use when young first hatch in early spring	For summer treatment, use 10% Kerosene or dilute Lime-Sulphur		
	Black Aphids	Kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap. Soluble oils as recommended	When insects appear and before they curl the leaves	Bordeaux when fruit has set	{ Just as fruit begins to ripen, with copper acetate. 8 oz. to 50 gals. water. Before first spraying, gather and burn mummified fruit. Thin green fruit till they are separate. Prune trees so as to admit much sunlight.	
Cherry	Brown Rot	Bordeaux	Just before blossoms open	After the blossoms fall		{ Watch the plants closely in spring and begin spraying as soon as worms are discovered. Other currant pests removed by cutting out and burning infested stems. Fourth application is needed Use arsenate of lead if flea beetles are present. Best to add arsenate of lead for any biting insects
	Slug	Arsenate of lead. Paris road dust or ashes. When the insects appear	Ten days later. Hellebore for worms; quassia and tobacco for Aphids. Repeat second time when necessary.			
	Aphids	10 per cent Kerosene emulsion	Early before leaves roll	Repeat at intervals of 10 days till fruit is picked	Repeat in ten days	
Gooseberry	Mildew	Potassium sulphide, 1 oz. to 2 gallons water	Just as buds burst			
Grape	Mildew and Rot	Bordeaux or dilute Lime-Sulphur	When buds first swell	Repeat in ten days	Repeat in ten days	
Peach	Leaf Curl and Rot	Lime-Sulphur	Just before the buds open	After blossoms fall	Repeat in two weeks	
	Mildew	Lime-Sulphur	Before buds burst			
Pear	Peach Tree Borer	Dig out worms in fall and spring with a knife.	During growing season whitewash base of trunk			
	Blister Mite	Sulphur-lime, 1 gal. to 10	When leaves are off tree	Add more soap than the formula calls for. Repeat 10 to 12 days later if necessary		
	Cottony Scale	Kerosene emulsion	When insects become cottony (May)			
Plum	Scab	Lime-Sulphur or Bordeaux, with Arsenate of Lead	Just before the blossoms open	While the last blossoms are falling. Use a vermorial nozzle. Do not drench the trees		{ If scale insects are present, use lime-sulphur or recommended compound. Dilute the mixture to half the strength given in formula—100 gallons of water instead of 50
	Blight and Curculio	Arsenate of Lead, 1½ lb. to 50 gallons water	After blossoms fall	Repeat in ten days	10 days later, recommended solution if Aphids is present	
	Fungous Diseases	Bordeaux or Lime-Sulphur or Soluble Oils recommended	When buds begin to swell	When leaves are opening. Cut out all rusted canes	Two weeks later (when not in flower) repeat second	
Raspberry and Dewberry						

*Same treatment for Peach.

†Same treatment for Plum.

‡Same treatment for Pear.

§Same treatment for Cherry.



Fruit-Grower and Farmer, St. Joseph, Mo.